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THE NATIONAL FRA

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sketch of the Political History of Europe, THE CAPITULATION OF PARIS, IN 1814,

THE PRESENT TIME.

BY A FRIEND OF LIBERTY.

The Portuguese Cortes, which had assembled with the consent of the absent King, discussed and adopted, during the first half part of the year 1821, a Constitution almost more liberal than even the Spanish. It was proclaimed and sworn on all sides, with the permission of the King, who was then still in Brazil, where it was also proclaimed, and where the King took the oath of fidelity to it. On his return to Lishon, during the same year, he renewed this oath, declaring at the same time that he did so "with perfect freedom, and according to

his inmost self-conviction." But it soon became evident that the enemies of the Constitution were at work to bring about a counter-revolution. It was somewhat later discovered, that a plan had been formed for its outbreak, on the 2d of June, 1822, when the Constitution was to be abrogated; King Johan VI to be dethroned, and his son, the Infant Don Miguel, to be appointed Regent of the kingdom. But the premature discovery pre-

vented the execution of this plan. On the 1st of October, the King renewed again his oath to the Constitution, under the most solemn forms; and the rejoicings of the nation resounded throughout the whole State. But the Queen, the sister of Ferdinand VII of Spain, refused to take the oath, which refusal would have caused her removal from the kingdom, had she not feigned illness, and thus

obtained permission to remain. Having resived to do all that she could to overthrow the Constitution, she acted honorably and rightly in refusing the oath, contrasting well so far

The enemies of the Constitution, encouraged but succeeded, on the 27th of May, in effecting and recover its freedom. a counter-revolution in Lisbon itself, by a well-

The King left Lisbon, and declared, in a 5th of June, he made his re-entrance in that city, amidst the shouts of joy raised by a mercenary soldiery, whilst the people kept silent. strument in changing the sentiments of the Britain and Ireland. army, was appointed its Commander-in-chief,

testimonies of satisfaction from the Emperor

extirpation of every friend of constitutional freedom in Portneal.

alists and the dethronement of the King. The diplomatic corps, headed by the Ambas-

an English ship-of-the-line, whither he ordered

woked for adopting a Constitution, in con-

spirit, but, on the discovery of her new intrigues, high Tory Lords. led at Rio Janeiro, under the entire influence t England, the Government of Portugal acshowledged the independence of Brazil, and

The death of Napoleon, which took place at St. Helena on the 5th of May, 1821, delivered he Holy Alliance and England, and especially om themselves, as long as he was livng, though a captive on a barren and exceedag carefully guarded island. The oppressors one means or another, contrive to recover his freedom, and make his reappearance on the averer, not only by the French, but also by many of the other European nations. The ews of his death removed, therefore, a heavy

ment, began to be more just towards his memit, from the moment that Napoleon's death became known, the rigor, on the part of the leading continental Governments, against the friends of constitutional freedom, increased in a very perceptible degree. It was, however, chiefly in France that the boldness of the adherents of unlimited monarchy became still great-

burden from the breasts of his powerful and sill fearing foes, many of whom, from that mo-

two laws directed against the liberty of the press, which had been proposed by Pieronnet, one of the Ministers, who thus acquired the un-

the Ultras. Consequently, it became easy for the notorious Villele, Prime Minister, from the 4th exiled from their beloved native land.

consequence of the scandalous influence which the Ministers had exercised upon the elections. corned the estates of the Crown—in the provinces bordering on the Baltic Sea

We thus find France, at the death of Louis XVIII, which took place September 16th, 1824, in a very humiliating position, as far as it con-cerned its internal affairs—being, indeed, des-potically ruled by a narrow-minded though vigorous Minister, whose power was based upon the support of all those who preferred their own interests to the welfare of the whole people, and whose aid he had to purchase by administering rich food to their foul passions and sordid appe

Louis XVIII, who possessed many personal merits, and whose heart was inclined to mildness and benevolence, was succeeded to the thronby his brother, the Prince of Artois, under the name of Charles X, whose disposition was much more despotic, and consequently more in harmony with the views of the Ultras.

Still, the beginning of his reign held out hopes of a happier state of things; for he abolished the odious censure on journals and other publications, by an edict of September 20th only four days after his brother's death-and seemed thus to evince the resolution of maintaining the spirit of the Constitution. But those who had lauded him to the skies, and anticipated from him the restitution of freedom to France, were doomed to find out that their applause had been too premature, and their pes but vain dreams.

On the 22d of December, a plan for indem nifying the emigrants was brought forth, by which the nation was to take upon itself a new debt of a thousand millions of francs, in order to be paid to those of whom the greatest part had carried arms against France, in union with its foreign foes. Still, as the majority of the members of the Chambers were interested in this indemnification, the resolution was adopted. But there were not wanting many other

proofs that France continued to remain the in refusing the oath, contrasting well so far with her son, Don Miguel, who, having the same intention, nevertheless took the required the higher as well as a considerable portion of the lower clergy. The general mourning, however, which took place on the death of the noble by the Holy Alliance, and by the aggression of France upon the tee institutions of Spain, reber, 1825, proved that the Franch nation gratecovered soon their andacity. On the 23d of fully remembered his able defence of its rights February, 1823, Count Amarante raised the standard of reaction in Traslos Montes, one of the provinces of Portugal; but, after having the provinces of Portugal; but, after having vocates of aristocratic and priestly cupidity. gained some advantages, he was completely But a people that has the manly courage to beaten on the 23d of March, by the Constituindebtedness to its benefactors, seldom wants the spirit, ultimately, to avenge its sufferings George III, King of Great Britain, died on

which was the Queen, who thus repaid the by his oldest son, then at the age of fifty-eight leniency with which the Liberals had treated years, who, under the title of Prince Regent, had for many years exercised the royal authority, on account of the King's mental illness. The first days of the reign of George IV wit

proclamation of the 3d of June, his determina- nessed violent outbreaks of popular discontent tion to re-establish pure monarchy. On the against the Ministers, as alleged enemies of the were, with much severity, suppressed by Lord Castlereagh and his colleagues, all belonging to the Tory party, who thus became still more Don Miguel, who had been the principal in- odious to the great body of the people of Great

The scandalous process of divorce agains and received afterwards the most flattering | the Queen, publicly transacted before the Par liament, increased in the bighest degree the public displeasure, and showed in the most Tyrannical edicts, a great many acts of ven-palpable manner the abandoned character of the King, whose debaucheries were generally alts produced by this military revolution. Still known, and the unscrupulous principles of hi he King, in the eyes of the bigoted and blood- Ministers. Hence the nation sympathized thirsty Absolutists, did not treat the Patriots greatly with their intended victim, who was

parties. In February, 1824, the Marquis of Loule, a chamberlain and favorite of the King, was assessinated, on account of his advice to act with met favorable to the cause of freedom. Castle-every one who visits Dartmouth, that such a said the gentleman. moderation; and on the 30th of April, a terri- reagh, who had been altogether devoted to the hideous danger can be left unbuoyed or unble insurrection broke out, under the auspices | Holy Alliance, was succeeded by the famous | marked, everybody who passes up and down "this is one of those occasions on which mone Canning, whose far-sighted eye saw clearly the Dart hears some fearful legend of its past is a curse to a man." chich was, the extirpation of the Constitution- that the interests of England were intimately misdeed, and, shuddering, gives it the widest connected with the preservation of at least possible berth. some degree of liberty. By recognising, on June 1st, 1825, the independence of the Spanish Colonies, which in 1823 had assumed republing to reveal the scene once more, something lican forms of government, Canning became like a faint cry was heard.
very odious to the Allied Princes, and an ob"By Heaven!" cried he, ject of the most scandalous vituperations on

By the means of his eloquence and the zeal The Government of Portugal underwent now of his supporters, Canning succeeded in getting, change somewhat favorable to Freedom. A on the 21st of April, 1825, the bill for the emancibashed from his covert. pation of the Catholics adopted by the House of the subsequent May, defeated in the House of | that was a trivial matter. country. Still, the Absolutists continued | Lords, by the bigotry and stubborn opposition |

In Prussia, the King, and his Minister, Von Stein, had already, in 1808, promised the people of that country a Constitution. The same promise was renewed in 1811, by the then Premier, Hardenberg. In 1815, the King, by an ordinance, dated May 2d, promised to establish a House of Representatives, whose sphere of action should extend "to all that concerned the legislation and public taxation." But none of these promises were accomplished, nor the promise given in the 13th article of the Federal act. Still, the arbitrary rule of the King was not exercised with such a severity as to provoke an armed resistance on the part of the nation. The Government was conducted and the momentary severities in which it in dulged were borne with patience by the peo-ple, who were not accustomed to enjoy the

The course of policy which the Empero Francis, of Austria, as King of Hungary, pursued, relative to that country, created a great deal of discontent, as was made manifest by several insurrections of the Hungarian peasantry, and especially by the threatening attitude assumed by many of the grandees of the kingdom, during the sitting of the Diet of 1820. These signs of a revolutionary spirit were, however, suppressed-still, not without difficulty-by a mixture of artful compliance and rigorous severity.

But it was in the Austrian dominions Italy where the greatest degree of oppression The French Chambers of 1822 approved of was exercised, and where the Liberal party was persecuted with the most rigor. There, as in Naples, many of the champions of the popular cause were loaded with chains, and the enviable honor of destroying the palladium of the little treedom previously enjoyed by the French people, since the ascendency of the Reactionists or Illies. ing undergone all the humiliations revengeful protracted trials, some were sentenced to imprisonment for life, or for a long series of years some were sent to the galleys, after first having eminent defenders of the Constitution, who had graced the previous Chamber, and in an imposing number combated the beautiful that the previous chamber, and in an imposing number combated the beautiful that the previous chamber, and in an imposing number combated the blanch of the scaffold, to expiate with their blood for the odious crime of wishing

While the Emperor Alexander, of Russia While the Emperor Alexander, of Russia, bore a chief part in the measures by which liberty was crushed in other European countries, the eloquent Manuel was expelled from the Chamber, in the most violent manner, on account of an offensive though true expression relative to the invasion of Spain, for which object the Ultras then joyfully granted all the money demanded by the Government.

In the Chamber of Deputies of 1824 there were scarcely twenty Liberals to be found, in

sons of great influence, had nevertheless to yield to the latter, who enjoyed the support of still more powerful men. After the resignation of Chateaubriand, he and his friends united with the small band of Liberals, in opposing the reactionary and despotic course of the Villele Mindishonoring himself, and of being accused of swim at all?" weakness, by disapproving the course he had been induced to sanction against the friends of freedom in other countries Poor reparation, even if true, for all the suf-

> upon so many thousands of his fellow-men; but, nevertheless, worthy of being noticed as a warning to those who are following in his footsteps.
>
> But while indescribable miseries, in consence of the application of the maxims of the Holy Alliance, were inflicted upon a great portion of the European nations; there were writers, and many even of eminent abilities, who unfortunate people, whom he could yet scarcewere profuse in their panegyrics of the confedly see in the dark, further than just to discern tion of the European nations; there were wrierated Princes, on account of the benefits which they alleged they had conferred upon the population of Europe. Much cause as we have to blame the members of the Holy Alliance and their Ministers, we have, however, far more reason to feel indignant with men who dishonored themselves and disgraced human nature, known to be inconsistent with reason, with justice, and with the rights of man; and, moreover, by praising the oppressors of millions of their fellow-men, while fawning for the smiles of royalty and the pecuniary rewards of powerful Ministers. But these eulogists of despotism have earned the contempt which they so justly deserved, and even those among them who possessed great mental acquirements are not exempted from the general condemnation which

the European people have proclaimed against his crowd of salaried flatterers. Berlin, Prussia.

For the National Era. MY MOTHER'S GRAVE.

My Mother's Grave! I love the spot! Kneel as a silent worshipper With all of earth but this forgot— Lake Mary at the sepulchre, O'erawed by visions most divine

A Mother's voice! her love intense. Her prayers, her tears, her modest sense With all of power by these implied, Like angels hover o'er her tomb, Our virtue chasten and illume, And pour contempt on all our pride

A Mother's Grave! with reverence here The strong man boasts to drop a tear, And from a hundred fields of fama Returns to bless a Mother's nam Go, child of error and of crime

Thou prodigal of grace and time Sad wanderer from thy Mother's way Go, bend above her sainted clay ! Unscal the sacred fount of tears, Heaven has no power to reach thee more And Mercy here exhausts her store,

Vet here, oh here! let Reason learn Religion rise from out her urn, And Conscience with new lustre burn Reform the present, heal the past,

For life prepare, for death at last, And prove how strong a Mother's tomb Hanover, O., June 15, 1855.

SAVING TWO LIVES.

From the "Pride of the Mess," a Naval Story of the Crithirsty Absolutists, did not treat the Patriots greatly with their intended, the death and total was certainly the most pure of the contending with becoming severity. The Queen, Don ably and eloquently defended by Brougham, ways had strongly impressed upon his mind, ways had strongly impressed upon his mind, from it. "Now, those will easily be recoverable to the death and total was certainly the most pure of the contending when boating up and down the river, the horbital was certainly the most pure of the contending when boating up and down the river, the horbital was certainly the most pure of the contending when boating up and down the river, the horbital was certainly the most pure of the contending when boating up and down the river, the horbital was certainly the most pure of the contending when boating up and down the river, the horbital was certainly the most pure of the contending when boating up and down the river, the horbital was certainly the most pure of the contending when boating up and down the river, the horbital was certainly the most pure of the contending when boating up and down the river, the horbital was certainly the most pure of the contending when boating up and down the river, the horbital was certainly the most pure of the contending when boating up and down the river, the horbital was certainly the most pure of the contending when boating up and down the river, the horbital was certainly the most pure of the contending when boating up and down the river, the horbital was certainly the most pure of the contending when boating up and down the river, the horbital was certainly the most pure of the contending when boating up and down the river, the horbital was certainly the most pure of the contending the down the river was certainly the most pure of the contending the down the river was certainly the most pure of the contending the down the river was certainly the most pure of the contending the river was certainly the most pure of the contending the river was certainly the most pure rors of the well-known rock at the mouth of the else about you-keys, or anything of that The Ministers continued, meanwhile, their river Dart. He knew how many lives had been sort?"

While Herbert was straining his utmost

"that cry is from the rock, and it is a woman's | breathe through your mouths; you must breathe

Without further thought, except to get to the

After divers falls and bruises, he contrived finger above the water. If you do that, you will their plots, in which the Queen was the leading to all reforms on the part of the Bishops and at last to get down to the shore opposite to the sink; if you do not do that, you cannot help oud. Thy master? Yes. But why thy tyrant too point where he knew the rock was, and going floating. Do you understand? slightly up the river, so that the wind might nvey the cry of the sufferers to him, instead of drowning it, he listened for a moment, and distinctly heard the cries of-

"Help, help! We are drowning, we are drowning! 'Where are you—are you on the rock?" on the rock—the water is rising rapidly on us, the water. and our boat has gone down. Quick-make

"No. no." shrieked back one of the voices washed away in ten minutes."

"No." was the answer. "God help you! It will soon be over," mutered Herbert, "and I fear I shall be lost, too. himself on the lady's right hand, she took fas try; help me, God of Heaven!" cried the youth, river. opping on his knee for one moment: then

thought was practicable, shouted out-"I will swim to you."
He then plunged boldly into the stream, with

At the time that Herbert took his leap, the tide was running strongly up the river. He ed the man. therefore swam boldly down the stream, as if "No, no, y making for Dartmouth, proceeding slantingly across the river towards the opposite shore, where the beautiful woods of Greenaway shaded not to be entangled with him, stuck the blade the boyish steps of the immortal Walter Ra- of the oar between his teeth, and struck out

drowned the reply. In another second, the heavens were once more brilliant with lightning, and Herbert beheld, two or three yards under his lee, the rugged point of the rock, like some demon holding up his jagged head, while clinging to it, in all the agory and desperation of impending death, was a young man, who clasped in his arms a girl of some seventeen. In a few minutes, Herbert struck his foot are interested as a few minutes. Herbert struck his foot are interested as a few minutes are seventeen.

But the Liberal cause acquired some strength by the dissensions which broke out among the Ministers themselves. Chateaubriand, then Minister for Foreign Affairs, quarelled with Villele; but the former, although supported by many persons of great influence, had nevertheless to yield to the latter, who enjoyed the support of still. Drystick, what was the proper treatment of a

there have been those who, having had occasion of seeing him almost daily, have stated that he fell a victim of an internal struggle between his better feelings and his false fear of the stream, he said to the man, "Cannot you

"Oh, Heavens! no. not a bit." "Where is your boat?"

"She struck and filled, and went down in ferings he had been instrumental in inflicting trying to cross the stream on the Dartmouth

> "All right!" said Herbert. "Now, listen to the general outlines of their heads. "You have slong, come; put your arm out; that is it. no time to lose, and you must follow implicitly what I tell you, or we shall all be lost. I will other hand—so, that is it. Make an effort to

by advancing arguments in favor of an unjust start off into deep water, is there any amount of a Stentor, overjoyed and restrung with the itiable exercise of power, which they must have of your clothes that you can get rid of? The delight of having saved two more fellow-creations. least thing adds to your weight. Men's clothes tures. are heavy; ladies' are light, and do not so much The "How can I get rid of my clothes-they are all so wet, and clinging to me?"

"Well, I will help you; first of all, there is the arms of one, and the other floundering your coat. Can you hold on by the rock with the water, two or three men rushed down. one hand for a few minutes? "I think so."

pull that off.' "But there is my pocket-book in my coat." "Has it much money in it?"

"Yes, two hundred pounds." "That had better have been left on shore in boating. Is it in notes?"

"Well, first of all, I will take out the book. Let me feel. Oh, here it is; come, it is not so and in five minutes more, Herbert bore his love bers, and 1,385 colored, 61 churches, 137 Sabhavy as I feared; I will just stick that inside by burden into the little village inn; and having bath schools, and 5,526 scholars; among the my waistband. Now, then, I am ready to pull moistened her lips with wine, she eventually off the left hand; take that hand off the rock. So! now hold fast. How the coat sticks! Hurrah! that is done. Now, then, hold fast with your left hand, and let go the right. So! there he goes up stream to Totness," said Herbert, as soon as he had drawn the coat from its late wearer, and thrown it to sink in the bubbling "Now, what boots have you got on?"

"Oh, luckily I have got on shoes. "Well, kick them off directly, then." "I cannot-they are tied."

get at it, and break the shoe-string. So! that | cold." There, he is gone. Now, the other." "Oh! how the rocks cut my feet!" foot. I have him. There goes the second shoe. saw her gentle eyes close, and the big bright an anomaly. Now, how about gold watch and chain? Have tears gush from under those long and darkly

not reach the dry ground, we may at least Tragedy is historical, founded on the early conthrow it so far into shallow water that it may quest of Mexico by the Spaniards. Olid and be picked up next tide."

"Just take it off my neck, will you?" "I will. Ah! it's a nice watch. It is a pity to use it so roughly.'

"Oh, here is my watch too," said the lady, 'if you will take it over my head." "Thank you," said Herbert; and, gathering the two watches up together in the hollow of his hand, he gave them a good vigorous cast to- Scene: Night—A walled Court. Enter Olid

"Pitch it all into the river," said Herbert

"Just put your hand in my left trousers pock et and take it all out, then.' Herbert did so, and produced a whole hand

glance, watching for another gleam of light ful of silver, which he threw after the watches "Now, then, we are as light as we can get. ke a faint cry was heard.

The water is rising very rapidly. Be ready to Olid. Here Hassan comes; prithee, away! away!

"By Heaven!" cried he, starting to his feet, start. You must neither of you attempt to And keep thy counsel. [Exit Lugo, and enter Hassan] through your nostrils, and nothing more. Just hold your noses up as much as you can above above it, for you will sink directly. I will take Heedless of the lightning, and regardless of hold of the other end of the oar, and swim with Commons; but this just bill was, on the 19th of the rain, he was speedily wet to the skin; but you towards Dittisham; but remember that ooth your lives depend upon not lifting a single

"Quite," said the lady.

"I will try," said the man "Now, then, may God help us!" said Her bert, and laying one hand on the oar, while he still clung to the rock with the other, after a little difficulty he succeeded in extracting the blade of the oar from the crevice of the rock in "Yes," shouted back a man's voice, "we are which it had stuck, and it once more floated in

"Now, then," said Herbert, getting it round haste—make haste, if you hope to save us." into the proper position, "just lay your two "Have you time to wait while I run up to hands here, where the leather is." "But if I let go of my sister, she will sink."
"No, please God, she shall not. Here, mad

"the water is above our waists already, and am, place both your hands now on my left sweeping over us with such force we must be shoulder, before he takes the oar. Now, rest on me your full weight, and never mind swallow ing a little water, both of you. As Herbert said this, he slipped round to the side of the rock where they were, and placing

My poor mother!" said he, throwing off his hold of his dress at the point indicated; and, as clothes, one after another; "but it is a duty to she did so, she felt her feet borne away by the "Oh, I am sinking! Oh, I am sinking!" "Oh, no, you will not sink. Keep your head down, and rest on me. Now, quick, my boy,

"I will swim to you."

He then plunged boldly into the stream, with nothing on but his shirt and trousers, having man; and the moment he did so, away went all previously tied the latter round his waist with three on the bosom of that angry tide, right into "I am drowning! I am drowning!" shriek

"No, no, you are all right now; keep your boldly for the little fishing village of Dittisham In the course of a few minutes, he lifted his Going up the river, with the stream and wind voice up, "Where are you?" but he heard no the progress of the trio was very rapid; and as answer, for the westerly storm swept up the Herbert struck out with the utmost possible enriver at that moment with a fresh gust, and drowned the reply. In another second, the the cottagers' windows, where the beach shelv

eet, as she lay in his embrace like a pale stat-e. Even in that time of excitement, he could not help momentarily glancing, with an admi ring and minute eye, on the lovely features he pressed to his bosom; but the darkness was too

tion in believing that nothing could surpass her "Come along quickly, my boy," said he turning to the brother, who, to his astonishment. was so overcome with the danger through which he had passed, that he remained floundering in the water up to his neck, unable to rise.

"Help me, help!" cried he, "all my strength

reat to do more than just assist the imagina-

"She struck and filled, and went down instantly, when that squall came on. We were trying to cross the stream on the Dartmouth side of the rock, when the squall took us."

"Stay," said Herbert, "what stick is that, pointing up?"

"Nothing but one of the oars entangled in the rock."

"I cannot help you, my boy; I have to carry your sister. Come, jump up, like a man; all the danger is over now—put your arms round my waist, and I will walk slowly to the shore. Cheer up, my lad; we will go and get a draught of wine and some dry clothes at the village inn, and the rock." and you will soon be all right."
"Oh. I shall die! I shall die!"

"Nonsense, die! You were very near it just now, and that is quite enough for you. Come pull this oar from its sticking place, and while come along. You will soon be out of it. So, you put your two hands upon it—and nothing man, that is it. My eyes, what tremendous more, remember—this lady must place her two lightning! Ahoy! there—Dittisham, ahoy! hands upon my left shoulder. Now, before we Help!" cried Herbert, shouting with the voice

> The flash of lightning had done good service, for some of the old fishermen, looking out from the village, had caught sight of the three strugglers, and perceiving a lady lying helpless in the arms of one, and the other floundering in "Here, sir, give me the lady," cried one.

"No, thank you-never while I live," said "Very well, then, first let go your left hand gently, and I with my right will pull that sleeve off; then let go your right hand, and we will well done. Now, run one of you over to the inn, tell them to make roaring fires in their best bed-rooms, get plenty of blankets and mulled port wine, and if they have no wine, some hot spirits and water."

that they were speaking to one accustomed to command, and of a rank superior to themselves; moistened her lips with wine, she eventually

"All safe," said Herbert.

A gentle pressure of the hand returned the largest aries, 483 members, 6 churches, 10 Sunday lady's thanks, more expressively than words schools, and 244 scholars; among the Indian could have uttered; and if Herbert had doubted words that followed.

his ear close to her lips. "God bless you!" said Herbert, "I will."

"Well, give it to me; I will do my best to throw it towards Dittisham shore. If it does published Tragedy, by Lewis F. Thomas. The Lugo were both captains, under Cortez. Hassan was his Moorish slave. The scene is in the city of Mexico. Olid, subsequent to the was born of a white woman of Georgia. She Conquest, was beheaded in Honduras, for ta- is now about thirty-five years of age, and has king part with Velasquez against the authority been in slavery between fifteen and twenty

and Lugo, in close conference. Twill be the quickest and the surest way. And set us free at once from all misgivings Lugo. I like not this dark assassination;

Olid. Pshaw! pshaw! Leave that to me alone, my gallant friend I will absolve thee from all sin in it, From all compunctions, and all dreamy doubts. The end, dear Lugo, will atone the means. To do the deed: and when the deed is done. Why, let him answer it, whilst thou and I And when the Gen'ral's obsequies are o'er, We and our friends can well control the res

Good eve, good Hassan! Hassan. My humble service to thee, noble sir. [Mak At thy behest I meet thee here to-night

Olid. Thanks for thy promptness. I did lately him How thou might'st gain at once thy liberty, And vengeance on thy cruel tyrant Lord; Of thy sad lot, by Cortez so abused. Hassan. He is my master, and his slave am I. I've heard him call thee liar, and base slave, And saw him on thy person strike quick blows In heavy anger, with his flattened sword; I saw the fiery gleamings of thine eyes, Like lightnings flashing from black clouds of storm I marked the hot blood light thy dusky cheek, The hard upheavings of thy stalwart chest, The nervous biting of thy nether lip, At the foul insult. Heavens! how I grieved That thou, of noble, ay, of royal blood,

Hassan. I'm in his power, Perchance he might have cause as strong and good Olid. Methought the greatest luxury of thy rac-Was vengeance! Hast thou not huge-mouthed That daily, nightly, loudly call for it?

Thou wear'st a dagger. Know'st thou not its use fassan. Ay, to defend mine honor and my life, Not the assassin's felon blow to strike. For my revenge to Heaven I look up; Olid. And so he is, And in his justice puts within thy reach

The means of vengeance. Thy curs'd tyrant sleeps, And to his couch thou hast a free access. Wilt strike? Hassan. I cannot strike a sleeping man Olid. Would'st spare the adder, for that it's asleep That on the morrow thou may'st feel its fangs Sleeping or waking, at confessional,

Or kneeling praying at the aftar's foot, No matter where, I'd pause not at the deed

And with all case could safely do the act,

And dare not do the deed, e'en if I dare.

Albeit unmitigated.

Gassan. Eve not nerve enough to be a villain.

No Spaniard I, or Christian either, And can do no act dishonorable-Olid. Dishonorable! never name it so Tis no dishonor to avenge a wrong. Man's heritance is glorious Liberty Who would purloin it, or who, finding it, Would basely keep it from its owner's right The wrongs revenged upon great Cosar's self, What were they! Merely common slights bestow'd But here thy wrongs are of the deepest hue; Must groom his horse, must be his scavenger. Of a puissant race, whose ancestry Claim'd kindred with the brightest lights of Heaven?

The royal blood that flows within thy veins The station, honors, that were lately thine, And the abasement of thy present state. So abject now, by this foul tyrant made Think, too, of the most hellish cruelties He wreaks on these once happy Indian tribes Then think, one blow will thee and all avenge And by-one death save myriads of lives, And make thee benefactor to mankind Hassan. Why not strike the blow thyself

He is both of my country and my creed And therefore is protected from my hand; Besides, the act in me were treason rank Which done by thee, were retribution just For his continuous and countless wrongs.

Hassan. That he doth wrong me deeply, is most true. I'll ponder well the things that thou hast said;

Olid. Good Hassan!

But, noble sir, the time is not yet ripe. Olid. 'Twill ripen early; and I count on friends Sworn strong against him, and who will insure Safety to thee, rewards and Liberty! But now 'tis time to set my second watch. Con o'er thy wrongs, and keep them still at heart That thought of them may rouse thy sleeping soul To just revenge. When thou hast made thy mind. Report to me its course determinate. Hassan. Full half my mind is now already made. And soon I will report its purpose all. Olid. Good night! good Hassan. [Exit.]

Hassan. Noble sir, adieu. [Looks musingly after him.] O Holy Allah! mark these Christian men; Through lust of power, and greediness of gold, They've crossed the raging seas, thousands of league To bathe these happy people in their blood-To make them slaves, uproot their innoc And plant among them every heisous sin: And all these deeds they do in Heaven's name And ask its blessings on their awful crimes! Now, they would plot to cut each other's throats, And fain would make an instrument of me. What if I follow out this Olid's hint? I'll have another master-nothing more-I will awhile seem to let him use me, Till I have learned his plans and names of friends; Then to the Gen'ral I'll report the whole. If I must be a slave. I'll prove, at least,

Myself a faithful, honest, and true man. [Exit.] MISCELLANEOUS

METHODIST CHURCH SOUTH The Methodist Church South has just published the tenth annual report of its Missionary Society, from which we learn that the Society has under care 368 missions, 311 missionaries, 128 churches, 79,050 church members, 185 Sunday schools, 25,034 children under religious "Aye, aye, sir," cried the men, hearing at instruction, 9 manual labor schools, and 485 once, from the decisive tones of Herbert's voice, Indian pupils. These are distributed thus: In the destitute portions of the regular work, 157 missions, 142 missionaries, 26,337 white mempeople of color, 170 missions, 124 missionaries, 46,577 colored members, 43 churches, and 17,883 children under religious instruction;

tribes, 30 missions, 28 missionaries, 4,364 memhow well his heroic labors were appreciated, bers, 18 churches, 38 Sabbath schools, 1,381 that doubt would have been dispelled by some scholars, 9 manual labor schools, and 485 pupils. The contributions for the year 1854 "I do not quite hear," kneeling, and placing amounted to \$164,366—of which \$22,772, the with a good deal of satisfaction expressed in his largest amount, was received from the South from the Alabama Conference; and \$19,083.47 over the door?" from the United States Government. When or pressing her fingers to his lips; and then, as he how this last sum was contributed, we do not "Never mind the cuts now, up with the other covered them carefully over from the cold, he find stated, but unexplained, it is somewhat of

A SLAVE BORN OF A WHITE WOMAN FREED BY A VIRGINIA COURT The Richmond Enquirer of the 12th instant gives the following account of a very interesting case, which has been decided in the Botetourt Circuit Court :

"Eliza Crawford and five children, colored suing for their freedom. The case was decided in favor of the plaintiffs; the evidence being full and complete, that the chief plaintiff, Eliza years. Her appearance indicates that her fa ther was a mixture of African and Indian. She is now the mother of six children, all of whom were plaintiffs, except the eldest, who never belonged to defendant, and who, it is said, will now be set at liberty without resistance. There was no evidence, however, to show that the defendant was in any way privy to, or accountable, for the injustice done the plaintiffs."

A CENTENNARIAN TRAVELLING FOUR HUN-DRED MILES.

From the Hartford Courant, June 15. Father Sawyer at the Home of his Childhood .- This reverend gentleman is in his hundredth year, having been born on the 9th Oct., 1755. At the solicitation of friends, he was invited by ex-Governor Peters, who is now eighty two years old himself, to visit his native tow of Hebron, Conn. On Friday of last week, he arrived at Hebron. On the evening of his arrival, being asked if he was fatigued, after a journey of some four hundred miles from Maine, he said, "As for being fatigued, if occasion required it, I feel that I could stand up and talk to the people for three-quarters of an

He left Hebron when twelve years of age, and only two persons remain of those who inhabited the town when he left it. Last Sun day, before going into the pulpit in the morning, he baptized four children. He preached all day, and preached well. His text was, "Is it well with thee?" Said he, "It is now ninety-nine years since my good father and mother brought me to the meeting-house upon this green, to give me up to God in the ordinance

"I have come back, after almost a hundred years, to administer the same ordinance to some of the children of the same church, and to inquire, 'Is it well with you?'" Father Sawyer's extreme age has put nothing out of joint. He feels and acts in perfect harmony with the present generation. A holy influence surrounds him, and goes with him wherever he goes.

COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION IN CONNECTICUT The Superintendent of Common Schools has just issued his annual report of the progress of education in Connecticut. The number of school societies in the State is 221; of school districts, 1,644; number of children between 4 and 6 years of age, 100,294; increase of chi dren between those ages during the year, 1,314. The capital of the school fund is \$2,049,953,05: dividend per scholar, for the year ending March 31st, \$1.25. In Collinsville, during the year, a school-house had been erected, which the Superintendent calls a model school-house, at a cost of \$8,000. He would have every school keep at least six months in the year.

The revenue of the school fund, for the year ending March 21st, was \$144,137.73, and of

this, \$129,036.75 were distributed to the chil-The Superintendent is gratified that public sentiment is rapidly growing in favor of taxing property without limitation for the support of schools. During the time from the opening of the State normal school, May 5th, 1850, to the 27th of March last, 867 pupils have been connected with it. More than 200 school societies have been represented in the school; 294 pupils have attended during the past year.

being constructed in London, promises, when finished, to be the wonder of the age. To grasp the idea of a vessel measuring more than an eighth of a mile in length, with a capacity of twenty thousand tons, and room enough besides for four thousand passengers with all their luggage, certainly requires some mental effort; but to conceive of such a monster grappling with wind and tide, and triumphantly forcing its way through the mighty billows of the Atlantic, becomes a task quite sufficient to stagger any ordinary intellect, and more than sufficient to exhaust the faith of the most credulous. If the Levisthan shall be able to show a full list of passengers for her first visit to our shores, it will certainly appear that the people of this day

have more confidence in art and science than profit by the latter, or our manufacturers suffer their ancestors, whom Fulton attempted to "humbug" with his "foolish invention." But think, that gentlemen who undertake to teach science has achieved so much since the time of political economy—and who hold in such con-Fulton, that any want of faith in the success of tempt all who differ with them in relation to

tion in a matter of this kind is pardonable. to be of 2,600 horse power, will in reality be jecting all that do not-to present one side or capable of being worked up to 10,000 horse the other of any question, as happens to answer power. The united strength of 10,000 horses at the moment—and never to open their colwould seem to be power enough to move a umns to discussion on the other side. To small-sized globe; and, if not such a one as ours, maintain free trade, as they call it, in cloth, at least an asteroid. It is confidently predict- cotton, and iron, they find it indispensable to ed that, notwithstanding the great length of prevent the existence of anything approaching this steamer, she will be enabled to pass through to freedom in the commerce of ideas. the water at an average speed, in all weathers, of fifteen knots an hour, and with a smaller power in proportion to tonnage than ordinary vessels now require to make ten knots. The contract speed of most ocean mail-carrying steamers is eight knots. A ship of this huge capacity can carry 12,000 tons of coal—quite facturers, and then would have done the state sufficient, it is stated, for her consumption on

trip to the United States and back in a fortnight .- Baltimore American. Mr. H. H. Barney, State Commissioner of Schools, states in his annual report that the

on the water, by means of hydraulic power-

the outward and homeward voyages.

to the purposes of education in Ohio, during the Russian system, and the loss to the manufacturer from the British one, and thus making The enumeration of youth of the school age, a politico-economical whole about as complete as certified by the County Auditors, furnishes as the musical one that might result from the an aggregate of 816,408, or 4,451 more than combination of alternate verses of God Save the The number of school-houses in the State is

past year, at a cost of \$346,944, being an the reader of a journal to form opinions for him average of \$451. The amount paid to teachers is set down at \$1,364,431.21. ADVANTAGE OF AN AWNING. A little boy about five years of age was sent the grocery store at the corner, on some triing errand, and while there his bright eye light

appears he took one, and returned to his mother "Where did you get that nice apple, Willie?' uired his mother. Dot it at the drocery," replied Willie.

ed upon a barrel of pippins exposed temptingly

to view just outside of the door. In going out, i

Did the man give it to you?" "No, I took it." "Why, Willie, that was naughty; you should not take apples or anything else without permis-

contrary, we hope to see him prove by his "But nobody saw me." present action that he is an honest seeker after "Oh, yes, Willie, there was One who saw "Why, God saw you."

Willie stopped a moment to consider, and then, Carolina Conference; \$20,970, the next in size, "No he didn't see me; there was an awning

ROBERT OF LINCOLN. BY THE AUTHOR OF THANATOPSIS.

Near to the nest of his little dame or the mountain side or mead, Robert of Lincoln is telling his name Bob-o'-link, bob-o'-link, Snug and sufe in that next of ours. Hidden among the summer flowers

Wearing a bright black wedding coat; White are his shoulders and white his eres Bob-o'-link, bob-o'-link, Look, what a nice new coat is min Sure there was never a bird so fine

Passing at home a nationt life. Bob-o'-link, bob-o'link, Spink, spank, spink;

Brood, kind creature: you need not feat Thieves and robbers while I am here Modest and shy as a nun is she

Braggart and prince of braggarts is he Pouring boasts from his little throat Rob-o'-link, bob-o'-link. Spink, spank, spink ; Catch me, cowardly knaves, if you ca

There, as the mother sits all day, Robert is singing with all his migh Spink, spank, spink; Nice good wife, that never goes ou Keeping house while I frolic about

Robert of Lincoln bestirs him well,

Bob-o'-link, bob-o'-link,

Gathering seeds for the hungry bro-

Flecked with purple, a pretty sight

Spink, spank, spink; This new life is likely to be Hard for a gay young fellow like m Robert of Lincoln at length is mad Off is his holyday garment laid, Half forgotten that merry air

Bob-e'-link, bob-o'-link,

Nobody knows but my mate and I

Spink, spank, spink;

Where our nest and our nestlings lie Fun and frolic no more he knows; Robert of Lincoln's a humdram crone Bob-o'-link, bob-o'-link, Spink, spank, spink; When you can pipe that merry old strain,

Robert of Lincoln can come back again. Putnam's Magazine. From the New York Tribune BRITISH FREE TRADE AND RUSSIAN PRO-

TECTION.

"What the Tribune says in favor of Russia

on the ground of its having rejected free trade," (we are quoting from the National Era,) will not find many supporters. English free trade has not blighted this country. It will puzzle the farmer to comprehend how he is injured by England admitting his breadstuffs to her ports, duty free; and our manufacturers will have to study a long time to understand how the market for their wares is to be benefited by the closure of the ports of Russia and Turkey against them. It would be a good thing to have the Allies humiliated, because English free trade is teading to break down all commercial restriction; and we should hail the triumph of Russia, because her protective system would shut us out from Turkey, as well as her own dominions! That is a queer phi-

ments by which the British monopoly of manufore. Protection makes a large market for facturing industry is attempted to be sustained food in Denmark and Belgium, and thus does

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G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

this great enterprise would smatter of "old British free trade—should begin to manifest fogyism;" nevertheless, in view of the fact that the sea has a way of knocking to peices some trines by placing before their readers all the times vessels of all sizes, and leaving no possi-ble way of escape for humanity, a little hesita-correctness of their own inferences. That, however, they never do-it being their rule to pick The engines of the Leviathan, although said out just such as suit their purpose, while re-

that his readers should understand the question in regard to which he undertook to enlighten them, he would, we think, have laid before them by the British system; thus he would have ens. bled them to compare the advantage or disas be launched unlike any other ship-broadside vantage which the nation at large derives from That, however, would certainly not he and early in next spring is expected to make a suited his purpose, and therefore he has seleour community as might such portions o haps, in their ignorance of the true facts case, be led to feel themselves aggrieved, and eredute has presented to one the advantages of Free Trade and to the other the disadvantages of Protection, throwing altogether out of view the questotal amount of funds and property appropriated tion of the advantage to the farmer derived from

facturer from the British one, and thus making

Had our cotemporary had any strong desire

Queen and Yankee Doodle. There is, as we think, a better way of treating about 10,300, estimated to be worth \$3,704,720.

Of these, 770 have been constructed during the a question in all its lights, and thus enabling self. If it is really true that our farmers profit by the system that Britain has established and is laboring to extend, then the more perfectly the facts are placed before the world, the more will its farmers be satisfied that both principle and interest should lead them to the advocacy of British Free Trade. Truth can lose nothing by the most thorough discussion, but falsehood may; and to the knowledge that the latter is the case is probably due the fact that our Free Traders present invariably but half the facts, and even these generally mis-stated, and then close the door against all investigation. In saying this, we have no desire to charge upon the Era any intention to deceive its readers in the man-ner usually practiced by the Journal of Commerce, however complete may be the deception produced by its mode of operation. On the

> The object of Great Britain in repealing the Corn Laws was to cheapen food. What our farmers had to desire was, that food might not be cheap; and if Great Britain succeeded in accomplishing her object, they were quite unsaid it gave them a market they had before not enjoyed. On the contrary, it deprived them of a market of which they before had possession and thus greatly injured them. The market of England was worthless when that country had large crops, but it was valuable when crops case, they possessed advantages for supplying it, such as were enjoyed by no other people in the world. They had fast ships, canals, railroads, and their own consumption was so large that the slightest economy at home enabled them to meet a large demand abroad. As a consequence of this, they profited largely by the sliding scale which forbade that the people of Poland and Russia should lay themselves out for the supply of the market of England. If the system of the latter tended to enhance the price

> of food, they were the only foreign people pos sessing the means to enable them to profit The repeal of the Corn Laws deprived then of this advantage; and such was in part its ob-ject. If Russia, Poland, Egypt, and other countries, could be induced to grow grain regularly for England, the effect would, as the people of that country were assured, be to establish a uniformly low price for food of all descriptions and this was precisely what our farmers did not desire under any system. The market of England must, as we have always said, be valueless when her own crops are large, but the effect of the new scheme must be to render it valueless when the crop of any part of Europe was large—and such precisely has been the result. The average price of flour in this city in the four years prior to the war-say 1850 to 1853, both inclusive, as shown by a table recently laid before our readers-was less than five do lars a barrel, and in the two last of those years it was but \$4.68; and this, notwithstanding the demand that had arisen for the supply of California, and notwithstanding the increase in tha supply of gold. The price in 1853 was but \$4.56, or less than it had been at any time for twenty years, and yet our farmers had then been for seven years in the full enjoyment of the great "boon" offered to them by Sir Robert Peel as an inducement to repeal the tariff of 1842. It was a boon similar to that which would be conferred upon a high-mettled racer, in voking him in a wagon with a drudge, or upon an enlightened and intelligent merchant in requiring him to be governed by, and to share his profits with, his Irish porter. Nevertheless the bait took, and in return for being deprived of all the real advantage that could be derived from the British market, our farmers were also relieved of the protection they wer enjoying at home, the importance of which has since been clearly proved by the incessant and finally successful efforts of the Canadians to divide with them the advantage of our domes

tic market. Every additional barrel of flour forced upon the British market, tends to lower the price in London, and to lower the price for the world at large. The object of the British system, car ried out in the repeal of the Corn Laws, is, to destroy the domestic markets of the world, and thus to compel the farmers everywhere to bring their grain to England, there to exchange it fo cloth and iron; and the more that object can be accomplished, the firmer must become their prosperity, as the higher must be cloth and iron, and the lower must be food. To what extent Sir Robert Peel's measures tended to produce these effects is shown in the fact that, af ifornia and Australia had added hundreds of millions of dollars to the currency of the world and had thus created a great market for food, flour was lower in this city than it had been since the deplorable British Free Trade times that led to the passage of the first Protective Tariff of 1824—while lead, iron, and cloth, were all at the highest prices. England was then buying in the cheaper market and selling in the dearer one; and this she was doing by help of Mr. Walker's tariff of 1846.

Every additional barrel of flour withheld from the English, or regulating, market, tends to raise the price in London, and of course in the world at large, to the great advantage of the farmers everywhere. Protection has made a great market for food in France, and has thus caused the domestic consumption to absorb much that would otherwise have had to seek a market in England, thereby largely benefiting our farmers. Protection in Germany has, i the short space of twenty years, created a do mestic market that keeps German food and wool at home, to the great advantage of our farmers, while those of Germany obtain higher prices for their products, and buy their cloth and iron cheaper than they ever had done be-